

MAY GIVE BATTLE ON PRESENT LINE

Size of von Kluck's Reinforcements Expected to Decide Plan.

GERMANS RETREAT BACK OF TRENCHES

Pits for Single Riflemen Show Invaders Had Prepared to Fight in Open Order.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, Sept. 17.—A correspondent of "The Daily News" telegraphs from Amiens the following dispatch:

"I have been trying to make sure whether there is any truth in the statement that General von Kluck has been surrounded. His right has been overlapped by the army advancing from Rouen and passing through Amiens, which led to his eastward turn. Amiens, which was the evacuation of Amiens. If he is really lying, as is supposed, between Croisne and Laigu, his rear is in danger, but it is impossible yet to discover what is the force that is facing northwest against the Amiens army, whether it is only the late Amiens garrison or new supports or whether von Kluck has wheeled his right northward in a sharp curve. If the latter is true it is clearly intended to fight more than covering actions on the present line sufficient for the eastern end of the German line to reform. Toward the frontier the French army has passed east and southeast of Amiens, using pontoons over the river where the bridges have been blown up.

Fighting is going on around the whole curve. I could only get near enough to make certain that the lines had been advanced east since yesterday, pressing in on St. Quentin. The French army has passed east and southeast of Amiens, using pontoons over the river where the bridges have been blown up.

What form the conduct of the pursuit may take, even to-morrow or the day after, the facts will show. For the present our cavalry has been, naturally, not in much better condition than that of the Germans. We have been unable to reconnoitre or outmanoeuvre them to an extent that could convert the repulse into a serious or disastrous defeat.

"The Germans are aiming at a point of concentration where the armies of von Kluck, von Buelow, Wurtemberg and von Hausen can unite and present a new front, formidable enough to secure them the necessary rest for reformation. They never contemplated a halt south of the line. It is beyond the river on the Soissons-Rheims and Soissons-Compiègne curves that their precautionary trenches were prepared.

"Nothing gives a more definite idea of the Germans' own recognition of the danger than the sight of the abandoned trenches, abandoned without ever being used. At Attichy and St. Cristophe I found them, each a small, single trench, with a single spoon-shaped scoop for one man. Behind that they have taken to making for the retreat the more elaborate continuous trenches for a matter of miles. They have learned a little of open fighting—but they have hastened past them, unused, back to the Saint-Quentin-Amiens line, although some were still passing La Fère and Chauny.

"The Germans are pouring upon this line in great heart and hope, but the march is fatiguing, and the roads are heavier after the rain. If the Germans can but outstep pursuit they may yet inflict heavy damage on an indiscreet pursuit, necessarily drawn out now by the mere pace of the progress over an uneven front."

20,000 AMERICANS REMAIN IN EUROPE

Breckinridge, Back in London, Says All Can Get Home Easily.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 16.—That the greatest conflict of all times almost halted, no that no harm shall befall American citizens in Europe, is the purport of statements made here to-day by Henry S. Breckinridge, American Assistant Secretary of War, on his return from a visit to European capitals to distribute the armored cruiser Tennessee's gold to stranded Americans. There are now only 20,000 Americans who want to return homeward left on the Continent, he said, and all can find their way to America without great difficulty. Of course, the number does not include thousands who have decided to continue living in Europe despite the war.

"For instance," Mr. Breckinridge remarked, "I estimate that in Switzerland alone there are 2,000 Americans who expect to remain indefinitely, but it is impossible to ascertain the total number of Americans who have decided to continue living in Europe despite the war.

"Mr. Breckinridge said that more than enough exits from Europe were open to Americans. In Italy, for instance, there was more shipping to America than people to go, and lines were leaving the ports frequently with accommodations unfilled. Mr. Breckinridge went to Vienna from Berlin and then to Budapest, Switzerland and Paris, leaving American officers behind in charge of depots to continue distributing gold and to handle other relief work. He found efficient local American committees in Berlin and Paris, but not elsewhere.

The Tennessee, which brought Mr. Breckinridge from Havre to Weymouth, is now coaling and being overhauled. Mr. Breckinridge's plans are uncertain. He called the War Department to-day that there was no necessity for him to remain longer on this side, but has received no reply yet.

Mr. Breckinridge believes that the \$7,500,000 set aside for the relief of Americans in Europe will suffice, as he thinks their government ought not to be expected to care for Americans who remain in the war zone after being duly warned and given an opportunity to leave at the expense of the government.

SHIPS IN MANY PLACES TESTIFY TO WAR'S WIDESPREAD EFFECTS

Washington, Sept. 16.—Brazilian authorities at Rio have refused clearance to the former British steamer Robert Dollar, recently transferred to the American flag, and the State Department has taken up the situation through the American Ambassador.

When the captain of the Robert Dollar raised the American flag the British Consul at Rio is reported to have refused his consent to the transfer, and the Brazilian government accordingly declined to grant a clearance, and the Brazilian government accordingly declined to grant a clearance, and the Brazilian government accordingly declined to grant a clearance.

Representative Kahn, acting for California owners of the ship, has been in frequent conference with Secretary Bryan, and to-day the State Department cabled instructions to Ambassador Morgan to ask Brazil to recognize the transfer and clear the vessel.

BRITISH RELEASE THE NOORDAM.

Queenstown, Sept. 16.—The Noordam, of the Holland America Line, which sailed from New York for Rotterdam September 1, and was seized as a British prize and taken to Queenstown September 10, sailed for Rotterdam this afternoon with 170 third class passengers, who remained aboard during the ship's detention here.

AUSTRALIAN FLEET SWEEPS PACIFIC.

London, Sept. 16.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Sydney, dated Tuesday, says that Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, commander of the Australian fleet, reports that the German losses at Herbershohe, in the Bismark Archipelago, were twenty to thirty killed and seventeen German officers and non-commissioned officers made prisoners.

"Considering the dense bush, the trenches and the marked ranges," says the report, "our casualties were slight."

The Australian fleet left Sydney immediately following the outbreak of the war, according to the dispatch, and co-operated with the China squadron.

It searched for the enemy's cruisers, destroyed the enemy's wireless stations in the Pacific, covered the New Zealand expeditionary force to Samoa and the Australian expedition to Herbershohe and patrolled the trade route. The cruiser Melbourne, it is stated, covered over 11,000 miles, mostly in the tropics.

BRITISH DENY GERMAN CHARGES.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Sept. 16.—The following telegram received from London to-day was given out by the British Embassy to-night:

"The statement that German sailors in boats, or in the water, were fired upon by us in the battle of Heligoland is an entirely untrue and scandalous statement. On the contrary, the men of the British navy put out in boats to rescue German sailors in the water and did so at some risk, for in one instance they were fired upon by the Germans while in the act of rescuing German sailors. Many German sailors were rescued from the water by the British and have been brought to England and are being well treated."

SEA BATTLE RUMOR STIRS COLON.

Colon, Sept. 16.—Excitement prevailed here to-day over reports that a naval engagement was being fought off Colon, but the booming of cannon that was heard was only the roar of the big guns on Toro point, which were being fired for testing purposes. Toro point is on Margarita Island, the fortifications of which constitute the chief part of the Colon and the canal defences. It is not believed here that any British or German warships are near the isthmus.

ASSERTS GERMANY PREVENTED PEACE

British Envoy to Vienna Says Her Intervention Started War.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 16.—A new "white paper" issued last night reveals the startling fact that Austria was prepared for her dispute with Serbia to be settled by mediation when Germany declared war first on Russia and then on France.

In a long dispatch, dated September 1, to Sir Edward Grey, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Vienna, stated that on August 1, Austria had almost arrived at an agreement, Austria consenting to submit to mediation the points in the note to Serbia which seemed incompatible with the maintenance of Serbian independence. Russia accepted the proposal on condition that Austria would refrain from actual invasion of Serbia.

M. Schebeko, the Russian Ambassador, declared, was working hard for peace to the end. "He was holding most conciliatory language to Count Berchtold, Austrian Foreign Minister," said Sir Maurice, "and he informed me that the latter, as well as Count Forchuk, had responded in the same spirit.

"Certainly it was too much for Russia to expect that Austria would hold back her armies, but this matter could probably have been settled by negotiation, and M. Schebeko repeatedly told me that he was prepared to accept any reasonable compromise on Austria's part, had she finally yielded, and that she herself had at this point good hopes of a peaceful issue is shown by the communication made to us by Sir Edward Grey on August 1, when he stated that the effect that Austria had neither bargained the door or compromise nor cut off conversations.

Germany's Intervention. "Unfortunately, these conversations at St. Petersburg and Vienna were cut short by transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. Germany intervened on July 31 by means of her double ultimatum to St. Petersburg and Paris. These ultimatums were of the kind to which only Germany was entitled, and Germany declared war on August 1 and France on August 3. A few days' delay might, in all probability, have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history.

Denial with the beginning of the trouble—the presentation of the note to Serbia—Sir Maurice states that the French Ambassador was under the impression that Germany had declared nothing with which a self-respecting state need hesitate to comply. So little was the Russian Ambassador aware of what was preparing that he actually left Vienna on leave for a fortnight about July 20, Duc d'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, was also left completely in the dark.

"As for myself," continues Sir Maurice, "my indication was given to me by Count Berchtold of the impending storm, and it was from a private source that I received on July 15 a forecast of what was to happen. On July 24 the note was published in the newspapers. By common consent it was at once styled an ultimatum. Its integral acceptance by Serbia was neither expected nor desired, and when on the following afternoon it was rumored in Vienna that it had been unconditionally accepted there was a moment of keen disappointment. The mistake was quickly corrected, and the scene of the Serbian reply had been rejected. That Baron Giesl had broken off relations at Belgrade Vienna burst into a frenzy of delight, vast crowds parading the streets and singing patriotic songs till the small hours of morning.

Eager to Punish Serbia. "Now the floodgates were opened," says Sir Maurice, "and the entire people and press clamored impatiently for immediate and condign punishment of the hated Serbian race. The country certainly believed that it had before it only the alternative of subduing Serbia or of submitting sooner or later to mutilation at her hands. But a peaceful solution should first have been attempted. Fearing, however, that a forcible intervention of a great power in the Balkans meant inevitably call other great powers into the field.

"The contention had been expressed to me by the German Ambassador on July 24 that Russia would stand

U. S. WON'T PRESS CLAIMS No Heavy War Indemnity Expected from Mexico.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—With the evacuation of Vera Cruz by the American military forces will come the question of a financial settlement with Mexico, including the disposition of the revenue collected by this government during the occupation of Vera Cruz. A high official of the administration said to-day that it is not expected that there will be any difficulty in reaching an adjustment, as President Wilson has no intention of insisting on any heavy war indemnity.

"President Wilson will be absolutely fair with the new government and will not attempt to exact indemnity for the wrongs perpetrated by the Huerta regime," said this official. "France has a claim on a portion of the customs receipts, which have been held intact. Plans for the transfer of the revenue to the Mexican government are now being considered, but no definite action will be taken until the constitutional government is established. Secretary Garrison intimated to-day that there probably will be a deficit so far as the United States is concerned.

Pursuant to the agreement under which the troops will be withdrawn from Vera Cruz, General Carranza is expected to announce shortly his resignation as head of the executive government. He will become a candidate for the Presidency as soon as a provisional President is selected.

REFUSES TO YIELD RIGHTS IN TURKEY

United States Protests Against Abrogation of the Capitulations.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 16.—Secretary Bryan announced to-day that Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople had been instructed to protest to the Turkish government against abrogation of the capitulations.

The following statement issued by Mr. Bryan is a paraphrase of the cablegram sent to Ambassador Morgenthau:

"Further, the government of the United States will bring to the attention of the Ottoman government that the government of the United States does not acquiesce in the endeavor of the imperial government to set aside the capitulations.

"Furthermore, this government does not recognize that the Ottoman government has a right to abrogate the capitulations, or that its action to this end being unilateral can have any effect on the rights and privileges enjoyed under the capitulatory conventions.

"You will further state that the United States reserves for the present the discussion of the grounds upon which the capitulations were granted, and that the Ottoman government is based, and also reserves the right to make further representations in this matter at a later date."

Apprehension for the safety of American citizens in Turkey was expressed by John R. Mott, international secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who called at the White House to-day and confirmed these dispatches to The Tribune. August 16, Mr. Mott used the opportunity to order his relatives to the Dardanelles to protect American citizens from massacre. He pointed out that reports from missionaries in Turkey showed that there was grave danger of outrages against Americans.

Information about a movement for peace in Europe, which had been started by the federation of British and German church societies, was also conveyed to President Wilson by Mr. Mott, who will go abroad soon to enlist support for the cause of peace. It was Mr. Mott's wish that President Wilson designate him as a peace envoy in Europe, but the President was not disposed to take such action.

"Turkey is mobilizing the largest army in its history and the missionaries fear for their safety," declared Mr. Mott.

London, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company announces that the Greek government has sent a note to Turkey identical with that of the great powers concerning the cancellation of Turkey's capitulations.

FUNSTON SEEKS DELAY

Wants Troops Kept in Vera Cruz Until October 10.

Vera Cruz, Sept. 16.—American forces will not be withdrawn from Vera Cruz before October 10, if the War Department at Washington accepts the suggestion of General Funston. He recommended that the troops be kept in the city until the evacuation of the city be taken with all deliberation and without undue haste.

Perhaps the chief consideration of General Funston in recommending this delay is that he believes it desirable to give the thousands of Mexican refugees here an opportunity to leave the country. About 500 priests, 200 nuns, a dozen generals of the old army and scores of other persons have taken refuge among those who sought safety within the American lines.

Many cable dispatches have been sent by Mexicans and Americans, either directly to United States government officials or to friends at Washington, begging them to intercede with the President not to insist upon a too hasty removal of the troops.

The reason is that the Department of Health approved an amendment to the Sanitary Code yesterday, and it is extremely likely to become law. It requires that no New Yorkers shall maintain chickens unless they are kept in a fenced or a la King—within seventy-five feet of a neighbor. And in a city like the metropolis that is equivalent to saying that no New Yorker shall maintain chickens.

BEIGIAN FUND GROWS. The Belgian relief fund for women and children now amounts to \$30,496, yesterday's contributions amounting to \$11,080. Among yesterday's contributors were: J. Kennedy Tod, P. C. Bourne and E. G. Friend, \$1,000 each; Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Victor Morawetz, Theodore M. Davis and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, \$500 each; E. Dreve Godfrey, Raymond Hoagland, Henry A. Clark, R. Douglas and Emerson McMillan, \$250 each.

CARRANZA ORDERED CARDEN TO QUIT

U. S. Prevented Handing of Passports to English Envoy.

MEXICAN LEADER SOUGHT REVENGE

British Diplomat Warns Wilson Against Removal of American Troops.

Washington, Sept. 16.—How Sir Lionel Carden, British Minister to Mexico, was forced by General Carranza to leave Mexico City, the diplomatic intervention of the United States alone preventing the Constitutional chief from simply handing his passport to the minister, was revealed in high official quarters here to-night.

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AWAIT CARRANZA MOVE

Bankers Silent Until Railway Commission Reports.

Bankers for the National Railways of Mexico stated yesterday that they would not make representations to the State Department at Washington concerning the reported confiscation of the company's lines by the Carranza government until the report of the special commission appointed by Carranza had been made public.

This commission is making an investigation of the railroad situation in Mexico, it was said, with the purpose of determining the future relationship of the government with the railway lines. The National Railways has an interest payment of \$1,500,000 falling due on October 1 for which no provision has been made. No funds have been turned over to the New York office since Carranza assumed the reins of government.

TO TRY GERMAN FOR ATROCITIES

Paris, Sept. 16.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that Lieutenant Preisker, the former German commander at Kalisz, Russian Poland, who recently was taken prisoner, has been brought before a court-martial to be tried for atrocities alleged to have been committed when the German troops entered Kalisz.

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DOLLARS AHEAD IN SWITZERLAND BETTER THAN ONE MAN OUT OF EVERY TWO HAS MONEY PUT AWAY IN THE BANK FOR FUTURE USE.

In the United States less than one man out of ten has such a deposit.

There is need of a systematic method of investing individual dollars until in the aggregate they amount to something.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates which we sell from any of our offices supply this need.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000 Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000 176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

CONSULS TO HELP BOOM S. AM. TRADE

Exhibit Planned to Show Exporters What Latin-Americans Need.

Consular representatives of twenty Latin-American republics, who have banded themselves into an association for the purpose of encouraging trade relations with this country, will meet at the Hotel McAlpine Saturday morning for the purpose of formally launching their plans. The meeting will be preceded by a luncheon.

The plans of the consular representatives include the opening of a permanent office of the association in New York City, and the appointment of a committee on this subject. In accordance with the resolution creating the council a committee was authorized to confer with the committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America to formulate a plan of co-operation between the two organizations in the general interests of foreign trade.

In view of the stimulation of interests in overseas commerce at this time the council adopted a resolution directing the chairman to call another meeting.

W. A. Graham Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Atlanta office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been assigned to the New York office for a week for the purpose of supplying manufacturers and exporters information in regard to foreign markets for cotton goods, hosiery, and other textile products.

An unusually friendly feeling toward the United States now prevails in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, according to A. J. D. Wallace, a Chilean, who is here to organize an agency to handle South American moving picture films. Chile, Mr. Wallace says, presents a great field for American enterprise.

Too old to fight for the Kaiser and disconsolate over reported German reverses, Lawrence Chewolski, sixty-four years old, a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, who had been unhappy since his wife died, a few years ago, hanged himself from the top of the roof of his home, 85 Georgia ave., East New York, yesterday with the same strap of an old pair of army field glasses.

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SEEKING INCREASE IN FOREIGN TRADE

National Council Plans Crusade Here to Add to Business.

CONVENTION CALLED FOR JANUARY, 1915

Committees Will Help in Work—Aid for Small Manufacturers in United States.